Letter No. 6-132-27—E. C., dated 27th June 1928, from the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, requesting sanction to open a Veterinary Dispensary at Belur as the District Board and the Municipality have agreed to pay their quota, and also stated that the Veterinary Dispensary may be located at the old Toll-gate till the temporary building is constructed for the location of the Veterinary Dispensary.

ORDER NO. D. 1192-99—C. V. 114-27-4, DATED 1ST AUGUST 1928.

Government are pleased to direct that a Veterinary Dispensary be opened this year, at each of the marginally noted places.

Belur.
Pavagada.
Hiriyur.

The question of opening a Veterinary Dispensary at Heggaddevankote is separately under consideration.

The Government share of cost on the above Veterinary Dispensaries will be met from the provision of Rs. 5,000 for New Hospital in the current year's budget of the Civil Veterinary Department, the local bodies concerned bearing their quota of the initial cost incidental to the opening of the Dispensaries.

The staff to be entertained for each of the three Dispensaries in this connection will be as noted below:—

	Rs.	
One Veterinary Inspector	60	per mensem
One Salustry	20	do
One Compounder	15	do
One Peon	10	do
Charge allowance to Veterinary Inspector ..	10	do

N. RAMA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Development Departments.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT.

Reviews the Report on Sanitation in Mysore for the Calendar Year 1927.

READ—

Report on Sanitation in Mysore during the Calendar Year 1927, received from the Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore with his letter No. Per. Y. 15, dated the 11th June 1928.

ORDER NO. G. 1266-88—SANY. 86-27-3, DATED 27TH JULY 1928.

Recorded.

2. There was a delay of about a month and a half in the submission of the report. Such delays should be avoided in future.

3. Dr. B. Mahomed Usmon continued to be the Sanitary Commissioner during the year. Mr. J. V. Karve was appointed Deputy Sanitary Commissioner with effect from 1st May 1927.

4. *Vital Statistics.*—The total number of births registered in the State was 108,663 or 18·54 per mille of population against 120,302 or 20·52 per mille during the year 1926. The birth rate was in excess of the quinquennial mean by ·30. Male births preponderated. The highest birth rate for the year, *viz.*, 23·00 per mille was recorded in the Kolar District and the lowest, *viz.*, 13·98 in the Kadur District. The total number of recorded deaths during the year was 82,445 or 14·06 per mille of population against 87,131 or 14·87 during the year 1926. The highest death rate for the year, *viz.*, 21·26 per mille was recorded in the Shimoga District and the lowest, *viz.*, 12·31 in the Tumkur District. Deaths exceeded births in the Shimoga and

Kadur Districts as usual. The general death rate among males averaged 14·37 per mille of population as compared with 13·75 among females. According to classes, the death rate among Mahomedans was 12·75, among Hindus 13·78 and among other classes 29·22 against 13·32, 14·67 and 26·66 respectively during the previous year.

The number of deaths among children under one year of age was 9,253 as against 10,602 in the year 1926, giving a ratio of 85·15 per thousand births against 88·12 during 1926. The highest rate was for Shimoga and the next highest rate for the Kolar District and the lowest rate was for the Mysore District. It is only in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in the Kolar Gold Fields that anything like organised infant welfare work is carried on. Municipal Councils of District Head Quarter Towns and other important urban area should, to the extent of their resources, organise child and maternity welfare work. The entertainment of lady Health Visitors and the establishment of milk distributing depots will go a long way in reducing child mortality.

Mortality was very high in the marginally noted places. It is clearly the duty of the Municipal Councils concerned to take immediate action to improve sanitary conditions within their limits of administration. The Sanitary Commissioner's report on the Health conditions of the Bangalore City is under consideration of Government and separate orders will shortly issue in the matter.

Channagiri.	Kumsi.
Mudgere.	Kallurkatte.
Alur.	Mysore.
Sorab.	Bangalore.
Sidlaghatta.	Hole-Narsipur and
Sringeri.	Koppa.
Gudibanda.	

The registration of vital statistics is reported to have been faulty in the marginally noted places. Strenuous efforts should be made to improve the registration of vital statistics and the importance of correct registration of statistics should be properly impressed on the people entrusted with the work.

Banavar.	Birur.
Harnahalli.	Nanjangud.
Seringapatam.	Closepet.
Saragur.	T.-Narsipur.
Hosdurga.	Harihar and
Melkote.	Magadi.

5. *Diseases.*—Cholera was the cause of a great increase of mortality during the year accounting for 1,367 deaths against 6 during the previous year. The total number of deaths from small-pox was 531 against 1,030 during the previous year, the largest number of deaths, *viz.*, 228 having been returned for the Chitaldrug District. Plague showed appreciable decrease as compared with the previous year. A total of 4,484 attacks and 3,438 deaths from plague were reported against 8,769 attacks and 6,807 deaths during the previous year. The total number of small-pox vaccinations and plague inoculations performed during the year was 1,24,779 and 96,985 respectively against 138,864 and 162,915 respectively during the previous year. Influenza accounted for 21 attacks and 13 deaths in the Bangalore and Chitaldrug Districts. The number of deaths from fevers was 40,202 against 41,802 in 1926, and 50,734 in 1925. The highest rate for the year, *viz.*, 12·04 per thousand of population was returned from the Kadur and the lowest, *viz.*, 4·51 from the Bangalore District. Oiling of pools, filling up of disused wells and other sanitary measures as well as free distribution of Quinine are stated to have been continued. The highest rates of mortality from fevers were returned for Mudgere, Alur and Sringeri. The number of deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa was 3,390 against 3,583 during 1926, while the corresponding figures for respiratory diseases were 3,238 and 2,856 respectively. The number of deaths from consumption at Mysore and on the Kolar Gold Fields was 190 and 46 respectively. The number of deaths from injuries was 1,246 against 1,255 during 1926. The number of deaths from this cause on the Kolar Gold Fields was 66.

6. *Central Sanitary Board.*—Rules for the reconstitution and working of the Central Sanitary Board were issued during the year. No new scheme came up before the Board for consideration.

7. *Sanitation in Cities, Towns and Villages.*—The Mysore City Improvement Trust Board incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1,02,767 on works of a sanitary nature. The amount spent on this account in the Bangalore City has not been reported. The Public Works Department spent a sum of Rs. 7,88,775 on water-supply projects, laying out of towns and surveying of towns. An aggregate of Rs. 89,415 was spent by Municipalities in the Districts of Bangalore, Shimoga and Chitaldrug on the

improvement of drainage, removal of congestion, filling up of insanitary pits and construction of public latrines. The Village Sanitation Regulation was repealed during the year consequent on the introduction of the Village Panchayets Regulation. About 143 villages in the Bangalore District were selected for the formation of model villages and in some of them the work is stated to be in progress.

8. *Malnad Improvement.*—The Malnad Improvement Scheme was extended during the year to the Kuppagadda Hobli of the Sorab Taluk and the Halebid Hobli of the Belur Taluk. Malnad Improvement Committees were formed in all the four districts. Quinine continued to be distributed in the special area. A special staff of vaccinators performed 10,387 vaccinations of which 7,673 cases were successful. A sum of Rs. 14,439 was spent on well works and the number of wells which were completed was 25. Government regret that well works are not receiving adequate attention and they request both official and non-official authorities responsible for well work to concentrate their energy on the supply of drinking water in rural parts.

9. *Medical Inspection of School Children.*—The number of schools and school children inspected by Medical Officers in places where dispensaries are located was 605 and 45,370 respectively. Medical treatment was given to 14,483 children. A scheme of medical inspection of school children was in force in the Bangalore City. Since the close of the year under report, the scheme has been extended to the Mysore City as well as other places where medical officers are stationed.

10. *Inspections.*—The District Medical and Sanitary Officers and the Medical Subordinates visited a total of 327 and 1,898 villages respectively either on epidemic prevention duty or for affording medical relief. The Sanitary Commissioner inspected 72 towns and 37 villages during the year.

General.—The year shows a great increase in the activity and the scope of the Sanitary Department. The Public Health Department was reorganised and a whole-time Deputy Sanitary Commissioner was provided to assist the *Ex-officio* Sanitary Commissioner and the Districts were given the services of whole-time or *Ex-officio* Sanitary Officers in place of Chief Sanitary Inspectors. Further reorganisation is under consideration and Government hope to pass early orders. A Health Survey of the State with special reference to Malaria and Hook-worm diseases was begun by Dr. W. C. Sweet, B.SC., M.D., of the Rockefeller Foundation in June 1927. A preliminary report has been prepared by him which will be shortly published for general information Dr. Sweet is carrying on a more detailed survey and Government hope to be in a position to undertake effective and successful measures against these diseases in the near future. A Tuberculosis Survey of the State was conducted by Dr. P. S. Chandrasekhar of Madras. This report is under the consideration of Government. A Leprosy Survey of the Malvalli and Mandya Taluks was carried out by Mr. S. Varadiengar, Superintendent, Leper Asylum, and as a result of the Survey, the provisions of the Mysore Leprosy Regulation were extended to the two Taluks. A survey for the Guinea-worm disease prevailing in the Chitaldrug District was conducted by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner and the most efficient remedy recommended is the conversion of all step wells into draw wells. Government propose to do the utmost that is possible to lessen and finally eradicate this disease. The question of teaching Hygiene in schools as a compulsory subject received consideration during the year and orders of Government have been passed in the matter. Government note with concern that excess of deaths over births continues to be reported from Shimoga and Kadur Districts. With the various measures already adopted and those under the consideration of Government, it is hoped that this disquieting feature will gradually disappear. Government cannot sufficiently over-emphasize the importance of conducting Public Health Propaganda on an extensive scale in all areas of the State. Officers of Government of all Departments, whether Sanitary, Medical, Education or Revenue are expected to realise the importance of this work and to co-operate with one another in conducting a persistent campaign against insanitary conditions and in educating the people on the need for a healthy and sanitary life.

Government desire to thank Dr. Usmon for the activity and zeal with which he has carried on the administration of the Department.

R. RANGA RAO,
General Secretary to Government.